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News

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After the Signing of Peace

PARIS, Aug. 24. — The peace conference recently has been discussing plans for the protection of the 30,000 anti-Bolshevik Russians in Archangel and along the northern coast of Russia, after the departure of the British forces, which are rapidly moving out. Thus far, however, no plan has been agreed upon, and the Russians who assisted the allied forces against the Bolsheviks apparently are doomed to massacre. The commander of the Archangel Russian forces has asked for 4000 volunteers to aid him. Peace conference delegates assert that it would be impossible to provide sufficient ships to remove the Archangel anti-Bolshevik population even if they desired to leave their homeland.

PARIS, August 25. — Prince Nikolai has been officially recognised as heir-apparent to the throne of Rumania, in place of Prince Charles, who renounced his rights.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26. — The Belgian senate today unanimously approved the peace treaty with Germany. The Chamber of Deputies ratified the treaty August 8.

PARIS, Aug. 26. — The peace treaty with Germany and the other conventions simultaneously signed at Versailles, were presented for ratification to the chamber of deputies by Premier Clemenceau.

PARIS, Aug. 26. — A Warsaw dispatch announces the conclusion of a treaty between Poland and the leader of the Ukrainians, Gen. Petlura. The terms of the treaty provide for the indemnification of the Ukraine or Galicia and that Poland and Ukraine shall unite against the Bolsheviks.

PARIS, Aug. 26. — French officials are much exercised over a warning to Turkey that massacres of Armenians must cease which the United States is alleged to have acted alone in sending to the Turkish government. The subject has been under discussion in the supreme council in which it is reported that there was sharp criticism of United States interference in Turkey through missions and otherwise, despite the fact that the United States has shown no disposition to accept a mandate for the administration of any Turkish territory.

MUNICH, Aug. 26. — The Bavarian army officially ceased to exist today; it becomes part of the imperial defence army. President Ebert and Minister of Defence Noske were present at the ceremony. The Bavarian troops were officially turned over to the government forces. Bavaria was strongly opposed to losing its army and held it to the bitter end against the rest of Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 26. — Odessa, chief Russian port on the Black Sea, was occupied by allied forces after thirty vessels had bombarded the city for two days. Ukrainian troops entered the city and the Bolshevik retired in the direction of Balta, 120 miles northwest of Odessa. In the region of

Pskov the Bolshevik troops advanced to within three and one-half miles of that city.

BERLIN, Aug. 27. — Dr. Haniel v. Haimhausen, former counsellor of the German embassy at Washington, has been selected for appointment as German ambassador to the United States, according to authoritative information. Dr. Solf, secretary for the colonies, is the selection for the ambassadorship to Great Britain, and Herr Radowicz, former under secretary of state, for the ambassadorship to China. Fritz August Thiel, former German consular representative in Japan, has been picked for the post of ambassador at Tokio.

VIENNA, Aug. 27. — A new Hungarian cabinet, non-partisan in character, has been formed in Budapest. The new ministry is headed by Premier Heinrich, said to be a Liberal. Martin Lovassy retains the post of foreign minister. Allied approval of the new government is expected in Budapest.

LONDON, Aug. 27. — A communique issued by the war office states that General Denekine's advance on the western Russian front continues with great rapidity all along the line. Along both banks of the Dniepr the volunteer advance towards Kiev is progressing. It is stated on reliable authority that the Bolshevik forces throughout the whole of the Ukraine are completely demoralized.

PARIS, Aug. 27. — Gen. Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, now dominates a territory larger than Germany and his forces are daily progressing into central Russia with comparatively slight opposition. His actual front two days ago extended from Odessa northward to Elizabetgrad, then northeast to a few miles south of Kursk, thence east to Novo-Khoparsk, continuing to a point on the Volga a few miles south of Saratov. He also occupies the Caucasus region from the Caspian to the Black Sea, and south to the Georgian border. He controls the traffic on the Volga river by occupying Tzaritzin and a stretch of 200 miles along the river.

PARIS, Aug. 27. — An agreement has been reached between the French, British and United States, by which German prisoners held by the British and Americans may be released immediately.

PARIS, Aug. 27. — The Spitzbergen treaty has virtually been completed and probably will be before the supreme council for approval this week. This treaty gives to Norway the entire Spitzbergen archipelago, which is celebrated chiefly for its coal mines. Russia, Sweden, Denmark and others claimed Spitzbergen, but Norway is closer to it than any other country, and it is expected that all the great powers will ratify the treaty, except Sweden, which the council will persuade to give up its claims.

LONDON, Aug. 28. — Disorders broke out in Montenegro against the Serbian military occupation of that country and guerilla warfare revived in the mountain re-

gions. The Montenegrins have cut the railway between Virpazar and Antivari on the coast. The Serbians are receiving reinforcements, but are not meeting with success in their efforts to put down the revolutionary movement. The Montenegrin national spirit is thoroughly aroused and the animosity of the people against the Serbians increasing. King Nicholas has never recognized the act of the Montenegrin assembly last winter in deposing him and has continued to maintain the old royal government in a suburb of Paris. Serbia is insistent upon the incorporation of Montenegro in the Jugo-Slav state and claims that a majority of the Montenegrins favor the union.

LONDON, Aug. 28. — The Cosacks, under General Kamontov, succeeded in breaking through the Red army, capturing 13,000 Bolsheviks and dispersing 20,000 mobilised but untrained men. A Red regiment with forty officers deserted to Gen. Kamontov, who is forming a division made up of former Bolsheviks. He has evacuated Tambov and is proceeding towards Koslov, headquarters of the Bolshevik southern front. Gen. Denikine is now within ten miles of Kiev and twelve miles from Petlura's Ukrainian forces. If a junction occurs, the Bolshevik forces remaining in the pocket 250 miles deep on a 50-mile width to the south of Kiev will be cut off. Denikine's cavalry and armored trains are leading the advance and are not meeting with any opposition along the whole western front. The Bolsheviks, however, are massing on his centre and right. The plan of Denikine is to clear the left flank, preparatory to a general advance. To the north the Poles are advancing on Dvinsk, and to the eastward have forced the Bolsheviks back to the Dvina near Polotsk, imperilling their line. South of the Pripet marshes, the Poles have been checked. Heavy fighting is going on at Novgorod Volinsk. Further eastward, the Bolsheviks have retaken Jitomir. This success has been counterbalanced by the capture of Fastov by the Ukrainians.

WARSAW, Aug. 29. — The Polish foreign minister has decided to send representatives to all the Russian governments except the Soviet at Moscow.

PARIS, Aug. 29. — A modernly equipped army of 40,000 men has assembled in Lithuania and is preparing to march into Russia. They called themselves Kolehaks and pretended that their immediate object was to reach and co-operate with Admiral Kolehak. The Germans serving in this army call themselves volunteers and claim allegiance to the All-Russian government, thus pretending to be exempt from orders issued by Marshall Foch or the inter-allied council. They are under the ostensible leadership of the Russian General Bergmann, but their real commander is said to be the German general, Von der Goltz. They control the railway lines in the occupied territory, and have established a base at Shavli. There are 37,000 Germans and 3000 Russians, all wearing Ger-

man uniforms. Numerous Russian prisoners from Germany join the army, while on equipment the Germans had brought 380 airplanes, 100 automobiles and one armored train into the territory. Although the Lithuanian government at Kovno demanded the withdrawal of these troops and the allied officials had ordered them out, they paid no attention to the demand. It was declared the Germans talked freely of a coming understanding between Germany, Russia and Japan.

PARIS, Aug. 30. — The supreme council this morning decided to hand the peace treaty with Austria to the Austrian delegation next Tuesday. Five day's delay will be granted the Austrians before signature of the treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 30. — Bolshevik wireless communication received here says: "Thirty miles southwest of Ust Medvedizkaya, our cavalry defeated an enemy division, capturing 2,000 prisoners, including the staff. Our troops are in pursuit. We have advanced thirty miles from Kamyshin south. We have occupied Saharnaia, on the right bank of the Urals river, capturing ammunition and rifles and one aeroplane. Our advance on Aktubinsk and Orsk continues."

The New German Constitution.
"The German people have the freest constitution in the world," said Dr. Eduard David, member of the German cabinet, who piloted the draft through the national assembly, secured its adoption by the latter, and had President Ebert sign it. Dr. David points with particular pride to the paragraph which reads:
"The German commonwealth is a republic. Official power is derived from the people."
There was opposition to the name "Deutsches Reich". The independent Socialists preferred the name "German republic," saying the term "reich" had confused the foreign world, as it was generally translated to mean "empire". But the advocates of "reich" were in an overwhelming majority when it came to a vote, and the traditional name was retained.
"We do not care the snap of our fingers for foreign peoples who do not know enough to properly translate a German word," said Dr. David, leader of the majority in the Weimar assembly. The new constitution, Dr. David pointed out, creates a State which is partly federated and partly centralized in its character. The German commonwealth is to be a United States of Germany, in which the separate states existing before the revolution have their individual rights, the tendency, however, being one of the power gravitating toward the central seat of government.
Right to vote is extended to all male and females above the age of 20.
The President of the republic, when he does not like a law passed by the parliament has the right to appeal to the people directly. This is, as Dr. David declared, "democracy as opposed

to parliamentarianism," otherwise known as the representative system.
A considerable portion of the constitution deals with the rights of women and children. It says: "The state of married life is to be protected by the State. Motherhood is entitled to the protection and guardianship of the nation."
The constitution, furthermore, takes a stand against race suicide, by imposing upon the separate states the duty of lightening the burdens of parents bringing up large families.

Latest News.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1. — Father Conrad Glatzmaier, O.S.B. of Saint Mary's German Catholic Church, and Father Jules Perigord, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, both of Stillwater, Minn., were instantly killed today when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by the Soo Line Limited, near Bald Eagle, Minn., near here. The train, which was more than two hours late, was going sixty miles an hour when it struck the auto, carrying it for a half mile. A house and trees obscured their view of the train. Practically every bone in their bodies was broken. Father Perigord won fame in the world war through which he served as a chaplain with the French troops. During one charge, after all the officers had fallen, Father Perigord took command and led the troops to victory. For this he was decorated and made a captain. The authorities are conducting an investigation into the accident. (Father Conrad, O.S.B. may, to some extent, be called a co-founder of St. Peter's Colony since it was he who gave the first impetus to the great undertaking in 1902. He was along with Rev. Father Hermann Bergmann, O.S.B., in 1902 when they in company with Father Bruno Doerfler, O.S.B., who was then a simple priest, traversed a vast stretch of Western Canada, until they finally inspected and picked the land for colonization which is now called St. Peter's Colony. —Ed.)
LONDON, Sept. 1. — According to communiques of the war office Russian troops, supported by British and Australian forces, attacked the Bolshevik on the Archangel-Vologda railway south of Obozerskaya on Aug. 29. All objectives were gained and the enemy's gun positions as well as the village of Emptsa fell into our hands. So far 10 guns, including a six-inch howitzer, many machine guns and 500 prisoners have been captured. The Bolshevik counter-attacked and regained Emptsa, but the Royal Fusiliers recaptured it again. Russian troops captured Medish, 15 miles east of Emptsa. Fighting continued all day Aug. 30 for the possession of Emptsa, which changed hands several times. No British forces were engaged.
OTTAWA, Sept. 2. — Parliament opened in special session yesterday afternoon. The speech from the throne was brief.

The Wheat Board.

The following very important regulations as to prices on commercial grades and other matters have been issued:

Regulation No. 13. — Cash payment on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat: It is ordered by the Canadian Wheat board that the cash payment to be paid to the producer from Aug. 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be subsequently ordered by the board, shall be:

Special 4	\$2.02
" 5	1.91
" 6	1.81

These cash payments are basis in store public terminal elevators Fort William or Port Arthur.

Regulation No. 14. — Cash payment on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat to be paid to the producer from Aug. 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the board:

Rejected 1 Northern	\$2.04
" 2 "	2.01
" 3 "	1.96
Smutty 1 "	2.06
" 2 "	2.03
" 3 "	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminal elevators Fort William or Port Arthur.

Regulation No. 15. — Cash payment (except street wheat in flour mill bins or mill elevators) owned by country elevators as at Sept. 1, 1919, or purchased thereafter and carried by such elevators, there shall be paid out of the funds of the board, the following carrying charges from Sept. 1, 1919, viz:

(a) In areas embargoed by the board at the rate of one-thirtieth of one cent (1-30c) per bushel per day.

(b) In all other areas at the rate of one-fiftieth of one cent (1-50c) per bushel per day.

Regulation No. 16. — Minimum street prices, Man., Sask. and Alta.: 1. That the cash payment to be paid for street wheat in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, shall be the cash payment heretofore determined by the board under Regulation No. 13, basis public terminal elevators Fort William or Port Arthur, after deducting:

(a) The proper freight charges,
(b) The sum not to exceed on

Special No. 4	8c per bushel
" 5	8c "
" 6	8c "

plus whatever fraction of a cent per bushel may arise when deducting the freight rate per bushel from the cash payment as determined per bushel.

When Effective
That on and after Aug. 16, 1919, all the above have legal authority and any deviations from them will be regarded and treated as violations of the orders and regulations of the Canadian Wheat board.

Blind Rosa.

By HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

CONCLUDED.

Meanwhile the traveller stepped on. The whole village seemed to him irradiated with a heavenly light; the foliage coloured with a fresher green; the humble little cottages smiled to him, and it was for him the birds were singing their enchanting song; the air seemed filled with glowing life and balmy odours.

Revelling in this new feeling of happiness, he turned his attention from the child. His eyes were fixed upon the distance, and his glance tried to penetrate the trees which limited the prospect at the other end of the village. Suddenly the child pulled his hand, and cried with a loud voice:

"There! down there, comes blind Rosa with our Trieny!"

An old blind woman might be seen, led by a little girl of five, entering the broad street of the village from behind a little house.

Instead of responding to the child's eagerness and haste, the traveller stood still, and looked earnestly and sadly at the poor blind woman as she slowly approached. And was this, then, his Rosa?—the beautiful, the lovely maiden, whose image, so fresh and young, was yet deeply engraven on his heart?

In a moment these thoughts vanished, and he hastened on to meet his friend. When he had approached to within fifty paces of her, he could restrain his emotion no longer, but, "Rosa, Rosa!" burst involuntarily from his heart. When the voice fell upon the blind woman's ear, she withdrew her hand from her guide, and trembled as if she had been struck by paralysis. She stretched out her arms gropingly before her, and, exclaiming, "John, John!" hastened towards her long-lost lover.

At the same moment, she put one hand in her bosom, and tearing a string which hung round her neck, she held out a golden cross with an unsteady and trembling hand; and so she fell into her friends' arms. Then gently withdrawing from his embrace, she took his hand, and exclaimed:

"O John, I die of joy—but I have vowed a vow to God. Come, come, lead me to the churchyard."

John Slaets did not understand what Rosa's purpose was; but feeling, from the tone of her voice, that an earnest, perhaps a sacred work was about to be done, he at once complied with her wish; and, without paying any attention to the villagers, who by this time surrounded them in great numbers, he led his blind friend to the churchyard. Here she turned towards the kneeling bench, and with the words:

"Pray, pray; I vowed it to God," she forced him to kneel by her side.

She raised her hands, and for a long time prayed in a low murmuring voice. She then threw her arms round her friend's neck, and kissed him; but her strength had now failed her, and speechless, but smiling, she laid her head upon his throbbing breast.

Peerken, meanwhile, danced among the villagers, and as he clapped his hands, kept shouting as loud as he could:

"It is Long John! it is Long John!"

On a beautiful day in the autumn of 1846, the Diligence rolled as usual over the highway between Antwerp and Turnhout. Suddenly the driver pulled up, not far from a lonely tavern, and descending from his box, opened the carriage-door. Two young travellers sprang out upon the road, laughing, rejoicing, and swinging about their arms like two birds just escaped from a long imprisonment. They

looked at the trees and the beautiful blue autumnal air with the cheerful, bright expression of people who have left the crowded city, and would now fain inhale with their breath the whole of broad, laughing nature. Suddenly the younger of the two turned his face towards the fields, while his face shone with poetic enthusiasm.

"Listen, listen!" he said.

From behind the fir-clumps there came the sound of distant music. The measure was so light and gay, that one was compelled to associate it with the quick beating of dancers' feet.

The younger companion pointed with silent delight towards the pine-copse, and then exclaimed in a jocular way:

"Oh! hark to the sound of the fiddle and horn,

The dance and the song—'tis a festal morn.

Oh! little they reckon of dull care or of sorrow:

They will laugh for the day—tho they weep on the morrow."

"Come, come, friend John, your inspiration is premature. It is probably only the new burgomaster whom they are inaugurating."

"No, no, that is no official merriment. Let us go and see the peasant girls dancing—it is so wonderfully pretty."

"We shall first drink a glass of beer with mine host Joostens, and ask him what is going on in the village."

"And defraud ourselves of the pleasure of surprise? Prose!"

The travellers entered the tavern and both burst into a loud laugh the moment they had put their heads into the room.

Mine host Joostens stood in front of the fireplace, as straight as an arrow, and as stiff as a log. His long, brown, copious Sunday-coat hung round him, reaching to his feet. He greeted the guests with a constrained smile, in which appeared a certain perplexity, for he dared not move his head in the least, as his high stiff shirt-collar took every opportunity of pinching him behind the ears. When the travellers entered, he called out with impatience, but without the slightest movement of his head:

"Zanna, Zanna, I hear the music. Did I not tell you that you would be too late?"

Zanna came running into the room with a great basketful of flowers. Oh! she was so beautiful with her folded lace-cap, her gown of pilot-cloth, the great golden heart upon her breast, and the dear little ear-rings! Her face was red with joy and delighted anticipation: it looked like a gigantic flower which is just on the point of unfolding its petals.

"A majestic peony opening its cup on a beautiful Mayday!" whispered the younger.

Meanwhile she had fetched two glasses of beer, and then hastened out of the house with her flowers, singing and laughing as she went. With the greatest impatience mine host now shouted:

"Beth, Beth, if you do not come down at once, I shall go alone, as true as I stand here!"

Just at this moment the old clock, which hung on the wall, pointed to nine, and a bird's voice called in a plaintive tone: Cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo!"

"What is the meaning of that?" asked one of the travellers. "You have sold the clock, I suppose, which used to hang here, to be tormented all the year round with that detestable song?"

"Yes, yes," said mine host with a cunning smile, "laugh at the bird as you please; it brings me fifty Dutch florins a year, and a bunder* of good land into the bargain."

* Two hundred and forty feet long by one hundred and twenty broad.

In the distance, four gun-shots resounded at equal intervals.

"O Heavens!" cried mine host, "the fest has begun. The wife wears my very life away with her off-putting and dawdling!"

"But, mine host Joostens," asked the other traveller, "what is afoot here? Is it the church-fest today? That would be singular on a Thursday. Or is it the King coming?"

"Things of far greater importance, sir, are going on here to-day: the like was never heard before! If you only knew it, you would not require—this time at least—to draw long bows to invent lies in order to fill your books. And this old cuckoo, too, has something to do with the tale of Blind Rosa."

"Blind Rosa!" cried the younger companion with joyful surprise. "What a beautiful title! It would be a good pendant to the Zieke Jongeling.*"

"Hallo! that won't do," replied the other. "We have come out together to hunt after tales, and the spoil must be honourably shared."

"Well, well, we shall draw lots for it at once," muttered the younger, half sorrowfully.

"But," said the other, "it is all a mystery to us yet. Come, mine host Joris, off with that detestable collar, and let us have the story in a friendly way. You will get the book for nothing when it is printed."

"Yes, but I cannot tell you all the outs and ins of it at present," replied mine host. "There, I hear my wife on the stair; but come along with us to the village, and by the way I will let you know how it comes about that guns are firing and music playing so merrily to-day."

The wife entered with a dress which immediately fixed the attention of the younger traveller, by its flaming red, blue, yellow, and white colours. She ran up to her husband and affectionately tugged his shirt-collar up a little higher, and then taking his arm, led him hastily out of the house. Both travellers followed.

Mine host Joostens now told the whole history of Blind Rosa and Long John to his attentive companions as they walked towards the village; and also he had spoken himself quite out of breath, the travellers did not cease to ply him with all sorts of questions. He told, likewise, how Herr Slaets had purchased the old cuckoo clock, and promised him fifty florins a year if he would let it hang in his tavern-room as of old; how Long John had lived four-and-thirty years in Asiatic Russia, and had amassed considerable wealth by the fur-trade; how he had purchased the estate of old Mevrouw, and meant to live on it with Rosa and Nelis's family, all of whom he had adopted; how he had given the grave-digger a large sum; and finally, how this very evening a grand peasants' banquet was to be given at the Hall, and for which a whole heifer was to be roasted, and two huge pots of rice-soup were to be boiled. Mine host was still in the full flow of his description, when they reached the broad central street of the village.

The travellers listened no longer to his talk, for they were now staring their eyes out of their heads, gazing at all the striking and beautiful things which presented themselves on every side. The whole village was adorned with pine-branches along the front of the houses in an uninterrupted line, bound together by snow-white kerchiefs or flower-wreaths. Interspersed, and above the spectators' heads, swung inscriptions in great

* These two travellers were Hendrik Conscience, the author of this tale, and Jan van Beers, unquestionable the greatest Flemish lyric poet of the day, and the author of the poem *Zieke Jongeling*.

red letters. Here and there a fine May-tree was planted, with its hundred tiny flags of gold leaf flittering against one another, with chains of birds' eggs, and ringing little glass rods. On the ground the boys and girls had scattered heath-flowers profusely, and formed out of them as usual the initials of Jesus and Mary. Alongside might be seen J. R., prettily woven with flowers. This was meant to stand for *John—Rosa*, and was the invention of the school-master. Amid all these beauties moved a living mass of people, who had flocked from the neighboring villages to be present at this singular marriage-festival.

The young travellers amused themselves by moving from one group to another, and listening to the people's remarks. But when the procession was seen approaching the village through the fields, they hastened to the churchyard gate, and took up their position on an eminence whence they could see all that was going on. They looked upon the procession with a kind of reverence; and indeed, it was so beautiful and impressive, that the hearts of the travellers throbbed with emotion—for their hearts were young, and full of poetic enthusiasm. More than sixty little girls, between the ages of five and ten, all clothed in white, with a bright, child-like smile on their faces, advanced through the blue air like a little flock of lambs. Above their fresh little faces, and on their loose and flowing hair, lay a wreath of monthly roses, which seemed as if they would fain contest the prize of beauty with the laughing lips of the little maidens.

"It is one of Anderson's fairy tales," said the younger in a low voice. "The sylphs have left their flower-cups—Innocence, Purity, Youth, Joy! How beautiful it is!"

"Ha!" said the other "there come the peonies all in a row, and Zanna Joostens at the head of them!"

The younger was, however, too much enchanted to condescend to notice this unpoetical remark. With a kind of rapture he was gazing at the great number of marriageable young maidens who followed the little children, all in their best ornaments, and beaming with life and health. How finely the features of those blooming girls came out under their snow-white lace caps! how charmingly their quiet virgin bashfulness was painted on their blushing cheeks! how bewitching was the shy smile which howered round their lips!—like the gentle ripple which the summer-breeze stirs upon the lake, when it plays with the water and makes it laugh.

Ha! there comes Blind Rosa, leaning on her bridegroom's arm. How happy must the poor woman feel!—she has endured so much; she was reduced to bear the beggars' wallet. For four-and-thirty years she mourned her absent lover, and cradled her soul in a hope which she herself half-suspected to be a delusion. And there he is now, the friend of her childhood and youth! Leaning on his arm, she walks to the altar of the God who has heard her prayers. The vows which they interchanged under the cross near the churchyard are about to be fulfilled. She is his bride! On her breast glitters the plain golden cross which Long John gave her so many years ago. She hears now the joy, the welcomings, the song, and the music which celebrate his return. She trembles in her agitation, and nervously presses her bridegroom's arm, as if she almost doubted the reality of her happiness.

Behind comes Nelis, with his wife and children; they are clothed now like country people well-to-do. The parents hang their heads as they walk, and dry a tear of ad-

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miration and gratitude from their eyes every time they look at their blind benefactress. Peerken holds his head erect with a simple and natural independence, and shakes his waving blond hair, which falls in curls upon his neck. He leads his little sister by the hand.

But what group is that? The ruins of an army, which has been devastated by the sword of Time! Behind Nelis's children totter twenty aged men: a singular spectacle indeed! All are gray or bald; the backs of many are much bent; the greater number support themselves on staves; two walk with crutches; one is blind and deaf;—all suffer from age in one form or another, broken down by the weight of labour and of years, so that one might have supposed that Death with his scourge was driving them before him, like a herd of cattle, to the grave.

Lauw Stevens, with his hands almost touching the ground, goes foremost; and the blind and deaf landlord of "The Plough," is led by the miller's grandfather. These old people had lived when Long John was the cock of the parish, when every one had to yield to the courage and haughtiness of his lusty youth.

Behind these followed the villagers, men and women, who had been invited in a body to partake of the marriage-feast in the Hall. The procession entered the church. Outside, the solemn pealing of the organ was heard.

The younger traveller took his comrade aside into the churchyard, and stooping and turning round, held two blades of grass, whose points were just visible beyond his closed hand.

"Already?" said the other; "you are in very great haste."

"Choose, choose at once! I am eager for this subject, and I am impatient to know whether I may write upon this tomorrow or not."

The elder drew one of the blades of grass out of his companion's hand: the younger let the remaining one fall to the ground, and sighed sorrowfully—

"I have lost!"

And so it happens, dear reader, that the elder of those two friends now narrates to you the tale of Blind Rosa. It is vexing, certainly; for, as it is, you have the story in prose, whereas you might have been reading it in inspired rhythmical verses. Another time may fate be more propitious to you!

THE END.

Stories from the French

By Father Chrysostom, O.S.B.

A monkey one day found a window open, and entered the room of a rich miser who never gave a cent to the poor. The man with heart of flint was away, and the monkey seeing a chest full of gold and silver pieces, filled his hands with them and threw them out of the window. Immediately a crowd gathered on the street below and fought for the money. Not till the chest was entirely empty did the miser come back. Imagine his fright when nearing the house he saw what had taken place in his absence! Before entering the house he relieved his feelings by heaping curses on the fool of a monkey. One of the by-standers who heard his railings replied: "It is true that throwing money out through the window as the monkey has done shows very little sense; but to keep money in a chest, without profit to himself or to his fellowman, as you have done, shows even less sense."

Two young men living on an island in the Pacific Ocean, found between-decks of a stranded French vessel, one grain of wheat. "Wheat, no doubt is a very useful plant," said the elder of the two, "but of what use is a single grain?" and contemptuously he threw it away.

His comrade, wiser than he, hastened to pick it up and planted it that same day. Most carefully did he watch the place, and still more carefully did he protect from harm the young blade that sprung up. A thimble could have held the first harvest; whilst a cup was required for the second. After the third crop he was able to distribute a few grains among his friends. Thereafter he not only reaped abundant harvests, but his was likewise the glory of having introduced in his country a new means of livelihood that rendered him and his fellow-countrymen independent for life. Thus good fortune comes to him who is neither discouraged by the apparent fruitlessness of his labors, nor by the long time which must elapse before the fruition of his hopes.

The favorite horse of a prince had died through the negligence of the man in charge of the stables. The monarch became so incensed against the man that he wished to pierce him with his sword. A wise man who happened to be in the suite of the prince, parried the stroke saying: "My Lord, this man is not as yet convicted of the crime for which he is to die."

"Very well! make him see the gravity of his offense." "Listen, wretch," said the minister, "what crimes you have committed; in the first place you are responsible for the death of the horse which your master had entrusted to your care; secondly you are the cause of our prince giving way to the most degrading of passions; finally it is also your fault that he was on the point of dishonoring himself in the eyes of the whole world by killing a man for a horse. Of all this, you wretch, are guilty!" "That will do," at once spoke the prince, "let him go, I pardon him his crimes."

A certain man was travelling among the mountains and happened to come to a place where a large rock that had rolled down the mountain-side, was blocking the way. There was but this path; he could not go around it, neither to the right nor to the left. Seeing that he could not continue his way on account of the rock, he tried his best to move it aside; but all his labor was in vain. Discouraged he sat down near-by and thus soliloquized: "What will become of me should night surprise me in this solitude, without food, or shelter, or any weapon of defense!" Whilst still absorbed in such thoughts, another traveller came to the place, saw the rock, also tried to move it, and finding it beyond his strength, dejectedly sat down. Thereafter came several others, and not one of them could remove the obstacle, and their fear in consequence was great. Finally one of them said to the others: "My brothers in misfortune, what none of us alone could do, who knows but that our united efforts will accomplish." All now pushed together, the stone gave way, and the travellers were able to pursue their journey in peace.

Three men were travelling together. As they went along they found a treasure, and you may be sure they were greatly pleased thereat. Soon they began to feel hungry, and one of them said, "we must have something to eat; who will go and buy it?" "I will replied another. He went and bought the food; but whilst buying it, the

thought came to him, if he poisoned the food, his travelling companions would die, and the entire treasure would belong to him. He yielded to the temptation and poisoned the food. He returned, and his companions killed him. Then they ate of the food which he had brought, and they died. The treasure belonged to none of them.

Marshal Lefevre, a famous general of Napoleon I, had begun his military career as a mere private. One day one of his friends, who was a subaltern, visited him and could not hide his envious feelings at the sight of the beautiful palace, the horses, and carriages, in fact, at all the comforts which his former comrade enjoyed. "Zounds!" he exclaimed, "you certainly were lucky!" "Would you like to have all this?" enquired the Marshal. "Why of course!" "Very well! The thing can easily be arranged. Go down to the court-yard, and I will place two soldiers at every window who will shoot at you. If you escape their bullets, I will give you everything for which you envy me. That's how I obtained it."

Lawyer: "It will cost you \$50 to have me take hold of your case."
Client: "And how much for you to let go?"

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 29 of St. Peters Bote

On the 28th of August the correspondent writes from Münster that the Monastery church is being divided into two rooms by a movable partition; one room being used as a school.—Brother Rhaban who has care of the chickens at the Monastery is unremitting in his care of them.—Father Chrysostom has a beautiful flower garden on the south-side of the Monastery which furnishes the altar with the most-various kind of flowers.

During the first High Mass at Dead Moose Lake on the 21st of August a girl of Mr. Hy. Kalthoff made her first Holy Communion.—On the 22nd after services in the new St. Joseph's church, Fr. Chrysostom held a meeting at which it was determined to open a school soon, with Mr. Hy. Kalthoff as teacher.—Rails are laid on the C.N.R. within 33 miles east of here, i.e. about 8 miles east of the Colony.—Two new families, Bauer and Gmeinwieser, arrived from Illinois and settled on S. 6, T. 37, R. 21.—The wife of Mr. John Halbach Sr. arrived at St. Anne and so John is looking happier than he did since he is here.—Prior Alfred and Geo. McHugh paid Father Dominic a visit.

From Vossen P.O. the correspondent reports that on the feast of the Assumption John Sommer and Miss Mary Langheim were united in marriage by the Rev. Father Mathias, O.S.B. — Thomas Graf put up alone 40 tons of hay. Can you beat it?

Lake Lenore reports that Nic Braun lost two horses. — Among the new arrivals are Gates and Dobmeier. On the way out from Rosthern the child of Mr. Dobmeier died and was buried at Dead Moose Lake. The Gates family being a musical family, a brass band of 14 players was recently organized.—The young people are practising hard at present as they intend to sing in church soon.—Hy. Gerwing of Pierz, Minn., was here for a while on a visit to his sons and to erect a house on his homestead. In fall he will come up with his family.—An interesting game of base ball was begun last Saturday, but unfortunately the only ball on hand didn't stand the heavy batting for a nine inning game.

Sask. Creameries Score High.

Weekly summaries of the butter scores of the creameries in Saskatchewan is a new feature in connection with the butter grading work which P. E. Reed, dairy commissioner for Saskatchewan, has just inaugurated. Each week the creameries which have sent in butter are sent a summary of the scores showing the average score for all the samples sent, the highest and lowest score, and the standing of the creamery.

All the creameries have done exceptionally well this year, the average score for the past six weeks never going below 90.5 for the creameries with the lowest score, while over half the creameries have scored 96% or over.

Shellbrook and Birch Hills have had a neck and neck race for top position, Shellbrook winning out heading the list the past three weeks.

Splendid progress has been made by the dairying industry of Saskatchewan this year, considering the scarcity of feed in a very large area of the province, and the development of dairying in some of these drought areas has been of the greatest assistance this year to farmers whose grain crops were a failure but who will be able to "carry on" because the creamery cheque continues to come in regularly, even if the amount may be smaller on account of a reduced milk production. There is an equally gratifying improvement in quality.

Mister Farmer.

When Mister Farmer used to go to see the city folks, My, what a time they always had Aplayin' of their jokes. The kids they all would foller him Like he was a dancin' bear, And tell him more'n a hundred times Haysed was in his hair. Guess they thought he was a human, With a common trait or two With the feller of the city. But with mental powers taboo, They'd ask him how his "taters" grew, And caw and caw: "Good land! And the politest ones would hide Their smile behind their hand.

But now! O, my, the difference! They've found out a thing or two, They'd never stopped to reason that— They lived on what he grow. Course they must have thought before That the things they'd all been havin' Came directly from the store. Grubbin', grubbin', always grubbin', Was the farmer back of that, But I will say they are gen'rous Now they've found out where they're at. It's: "There's no one like the farmer, Why, he keeps us all in food, Workin' like the dickens for us, Oh, my gracious ain't he good!"

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Address all communications to ST. PETERS BOTE, MÜNSTER, SASK., CANADA.

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with 3 columns: July, August, September. Lists feast days and saints for each month, including St. Peter's Chains, St. Stephen, St. John Mary Vianney, etc.

Table with 2 columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION and FASTS OF OBLIGATION. Lists dates for New Year, Epiphany, Ascension, All Saints, Immaculate Conception, Christmas, and various fast days.

A Witticism. One of our worthy eastern exchanges, the "Ontario Journal" in commenting on the present session of the Dominion Parliament says in its issue of Aug. 27th: "Parliament is called to meet again - on Labor Day, Sept. 1. There are now eight vacant seats and the Union Government so far has not had the courage to call the elections for these. Under ordinary circumstances, there are three important Ministers who are not elected and who can never appear in the House of Commons at all. Among these are the Minister of Labor and the Postmaster General. Since last session, three other ministers have resigned, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Agriculture. So that during the coming session the following important departments will not be represented among the elected legislators of Canada: Finance, Agriculture, Post Offices, Public Works, Labor and Soldiers' Re-establishment. Look them over again. They are the most important in the whole government of Canada. Still the unionists prate of democracy. They may have restored it in Europe but apparently there wasn't enough to go round. At any rate there seems to be little of it left for ourselves. There are two chief reasons for calling the members together. The first is to ratify the Peace Treaty; to give our consent to it, as it were. I wonder what would

happen if we didn't consent. Horrors! I suppose we would pass another conscription law and send our boys overseas again to fight Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria single-handed. Of course every sensible man knows that when Great Britain ratified the Peace Treaty, the whole thing was settled so far as Canada was concerned. We had nothing to say in making the war, we had nothing to say in closing the war, and we'll have mighty little to say if there should be another war. In the meantime we have to pay the piper. This year Canada will spend 800 millions of dollars and our national income is only something more than 200 millions. It is no wonder the Finance Minister got from under by resigning. His successor will have a man's-size job to get the money without bankrupting the country. The second and real reason why Parliament meets again (twice in the one year) is in order to give the members another indemnity of \$2500. It looked as though the Unionist party would break to pieces unless they got the extra cash - so they are going to get it. The session is expected to last five or six weeks. It is sure to last at least 30 days. If it doesn't, the members will get only \$10 a day. Nuff sed." To the above we may add that, neither do we see any necessity in having the members of parliament assemble in Ottawa, since the land was ruled and governed by orders-in-

council, anyway, during the past five years. The representatives of the people, the members of parliament, had very little to say, since Mr. Borden is the head of our Dominion government. Will Mr. King, the new liberal leader, succeed in bringing back democracy to the Dominion?

A Speaker Speaketh. On the face of it, Wilson has lost the great things he started out to do. There is to be no great change in the relations of governments to one another. The League of Nations may be broken up by the going out of any one of three members. Self-interest has ruled the Conference from the beginning. There is no permanent peace in sight. The small nations are no more free than they were before. Mandates are only the camouflage for colonial rule. There is no freedom of the seas. Plebiscites are what they always were when self-interest counted the ballots - worthless. No human being can make over a world that even God's grace has not conquered. Christ wept over Jerusalem. He might weep over many Jerusalems today. Woodrow Wilson's words will be read by Americans for countless generations. They will be proud that he uttered them, but regret that they were fruitless. This is an old world that will not profit by the mistakes of her many and bitter years. Mr. Wilson cannot make her do it; for neither the world nor Mr. Wilson has learned what is meant by these words: "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain, who build it." There was no sign, even the slightest, that anyone knew the Lord was in Paris. - Msgr. Kelly in Extension.

Religio depopulata. France obliged the Catholic priesthood to take up arms and to fight in the ranks. In proportion, she had only a pitifully small amount of chaplains for a nominally Catholic country. We are now given official figures on the death-rate among French ecclesiastics during the war. The number killed is 3,276. The number of the wounded and invalided is not given, but must be at least as large. La Croix quotes the large number of decorations, over ten thousand, given to priests, brothers and sisters. It would have been much better to have restored them to citizenship: of this there seems to be no intention on the part of the atheistic crowd ruling in France. The serious void created by the death of so large a number of young priests can easily be imagined. Many seminaries have been closed for years and the problem of filling up the depleted ranks amongst the clergy must be a heart-breaking one for the Bishops.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The spiritual retreat for the secular clergy of the diocese was conducted by the Rev. Father Martin, O.F.M., of North Edmonton, Alta., at Prince Albert last week.

YORKTON, Sask.—The cornerstone of the Christian Brothers' School here will be laid on Sept. 7, by his Lordship Bishop Budka.

CALGARY, Alta.—His Lordship Bishop J. T. McNally has just returned from a visit to Rome. While the bishop admits that we have troubles of our own in Canada, he is at the same time satisfied that these do not compare with those of European countries, especially Italy. Matters in some centres have reached the acute stage where order has to be maintained by the military authorities. In His Lordship's opinion all this unrest has been caused through the enormous high cost of living in Italy. There was no doubt that the people had very just grievances owing to extortionate and unreasonable prices of commodities. These were so high that it was practically impossible for the average citizen to live.

KITCHENER, Ont.—The church council of St. Mary's Congregation has decided to build an addition to the parsonage, and likewise ratified, an agreement with the board of St. Jerome's College with reference to the building expenses. It was further decided to call a meeting of Waterloo County Catholics in connection with the erection of a Catholic Hospital.

Sister Nerina, a teacher in the Separate School at Walkerton for the past seven years, died on Aug. 17, at the age of nearly 44 years, and was interred at Formosa. Rev. Father Benninger of Kitchener, where she taught in former years, preached the funeral sermon.

PEMBROKE, Ont.—On Aug. 15 Rt. Rev. P. T. Ryan ordained five young men to the priesthood in the cathedral here.

MONTREAL, Que.—Michael Giroux, a night watchman at Notre Dame Church, is lying dying in the hospital with a fractured skull as a result of a blow received from an unknown assailant who was hiding in the building. It is believed the latter intended to steal some of the many valuable relics, of which there are about \$1,000,000 worth stored in the church. The assailant made his escape, but the police is furnished with a good description of him. Notre Dame Church was ordered closed by the police, the first time this has happened in the 125 years the present building has been standing, so that a search can be made for fingerprints.

QUEBEC, Que.—On Aug. 24, the Prince of Wales visited the Ursuline Convent and the Hotel Dieu here and later went to Ste. Anne de Beaufre by special train, where he was received by the Redemptorist Fathers. After visiting the church, he briefly addressed the children in the sacristy.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—The Very Rev. Charles Cannon, O.S.B., a man of unusual scholarly attainment, has been appointed Rector of St. John's University, Collegeville, relieving Rev. Kilian Heid, O.S.B., who will head the Department of Commerce at the University.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At the Mother House of the Sisters of Notre Dame, recently 25 sisters observed the 25th anniversary of their entrance into the order, 11 their golden jubilee and one the 60th anniversary.

A wealthy Milwaukee Catholic has given \$50,000 for the erection of a boy's orphan home.

Rev. Father Hetz, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Waterloo, celebrated his golden jubilee Aug. 16.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rev. Carl L.M. Rimmels, pastor of the Assumption parish, Ashkum, celebrated his golden jubilee Aug. 28.

DETROIT, Mich.—At St. Joseph's academy the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gallagher presided over the reception of 46 women into the order of St. Dominic, on Aug. 29. 9 were candidates, 22 novices who made their profession, and 15 Sisters who pronounced their final vows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Pope made the Very Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, chancellor of this diocese, a prothonotary apostolic with the title monsignor, the highest grade of Catholic prelate.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Mrs. Nicholas Gonner, the wife of the editor-in-chief of the "Catholic Tribune", died on Aug. 21, at the age of 40. The funeral took place after a pontifical High Mass of Requiem celebrated by Archbishop Keane on Aug. 23. She is mourned by her husband and six children. The deceased was a refined, truly christian wife and mother.

ATCHISON, Kans.—Rev. Boniface Verheyen, O.S.B., conventual at St. Benedict's Abbey, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination on Aug. 26.

BERLIN, Germany.—An official church guide, which has recently been issued by the episcopal chancery, gives some interesting figures regarding Catholic Church life in Berlin. There are, this guide asserts, some 250 parish priests in Berlin, distributed among 9 deaneries. They serve 190 churches and chapels, among which are 40 buildings not originally churches that are used for religious worship. The most flourishing Catholic parish is that of the Sacred Heart, Charlottenburg, with 31,400 souls. In the St. Hedwig parish are 28,000 Catholics. In this parish there are, besides the great St. Hedwig Hospital, the chapels of the Ursulines, the Grey Sisters, and the Dominicans, all of which are open to the public. In the parish of St. Mathias there are 28,000 Catholics, who attend the parish church of St. Mathias, the St. Mathias chapel, the church of St. Elizabeth and the church of St. Norbert.—The parish of St. Pius numbers 25,000 Catholics, the St. Michael parish 22,000, and the Sacred Heart parish 20,000. In the suburbs is the parish of St. Clara, Neukoelln, with 26,000 souls; St. Louis parish, Wilmersdorf, with 23,000 souls; and St. Maurice parish, Lichtenberg, with 22,000 souls. The need for new parish churches is plainly visible everywhere.

ROME.—Pope Benedict has received in audience Most Rev. Filippo Camassei, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Very Rev. Andrea Fernandez, S.J., rector of the Pontifical Biblical Institute of Rome, and has sanctioned the arrangements proposed for the establishment of a branch of the institute in Jerusalem. This was projected in 1914, but stopped by the war.

The Acta Apostolicae Sedis announces officially the appointment of the following domestic prelates: Msgr. W. H. Ketcham, Director Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Washington, D. C.; Msgr. James N. Connolly, of New York, and Msgr. Dan. W. Lynch of Duluth.

St. Peter's Colony

CARMEL.—Mr. Lummerding of Bruno has bought the Carmel pool room, and expects to install a bowling alley in an addition that he will erect in the near future. Also a blacksmith has arrived and has completed the building of a large shop, across from the lumber yard.

Mr. John Kuehle has taken a car load of cattle to Winnipeg, and it is reported that he made a good business there.

The following young men of Carmel are to be enrolled into the order of the Knights of Columbus at Humboldt, next Sunday, Aug. 31st, when a new class is to be initiated: Messrs. Peter Wolf, Otto G. Lutz, Math. Konner and Gabriel Konner. (The above lines were transmitted to us before Sunday.—Ed.)

The crops are practically all cut, excepting late oats, and threshing will commence by Sept. 1st. It is impossible to state the aver-

age yield at present, as the rest has done considerable damage yet before cutting.

BRUNO.—The family of Mr. W. F. Hargarten has been presented with a baby girl.

Mr. G. S. Daun who has sold his farm to Mr. Jos. Stumborg some time ago is having a new brick residence erected in town, where he intends to pass the remainder of his life together with his wife.

Work on the brick building which Mr. Adam Eckert is erecting is making good headway. The first storey is practically completed.

The old school building which was sold by auction on Aug. 30th, was bought by Mr. Geo. Gerling for the sum of \$800.

School commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd. Three Sisters are engaged in teaching for the present school term, class room No. 3 being in charge of Sister Josepha.

The new up-to-date garage of Mr. Thos. Young is nearing completion.

The Rev. Fathers Nandzik, O.M.I., of Fish Creek, Drapeau of Rosthern and Chrysostom, O.S.B., of Münster were visitors at the parsonage last Saturday.

PETERSON.—Last Sunday Father Chrysostom held services for the French settlers in the house of M. Trémel. The attendance was good and the communions numerous. By next spring we expect to have a regular mission station.

CUDWORTH.—A very clever arrest was effected on Aug. 23, by Sergt. Kistruck of the Provincial Police, when James Bremner, of Birch Hills district, was placed under the arm of the Law for stealing two horses in Oct., 1916, from a farmer at Cudworth. The R.N.W.M.P. had been in pursuit of Bremner after the offence was committed, and effected the arrest of Moise Bremner, his brother, who was an accomplice to the theft. When the Saskatchewan Provincial Police took over the policing of this province in January, 1917, this case was handed over to them, and they have, since that time, been endeavoring to effect the arrest of James Bremner, without success until now. Bremner came to Prince Albert in order to put through a land deal. Sergt. Kistruck, in plain clothes, asked the accused his name, which he acknowledged as being James Bremner. Upon awakening to the fact that he was conversing with a police officer he changed his name to Willie Bremner, and tried to run away. He was soon in the grips of the sergeant and conveyed to the Provincial Police office, where he completely broke down and voluntarily admitted the theft of the two head of horses. He stated that he was very sorry for his actions and that he was under the influence of liquor the time that he committed the theft, that he considered that in taking the horses from Seaman Diakim, a German (?), was not a serious offence, on account of the fact that this country was at war with Germany. The magistrate committed the accused to stand his trial at the next Court of Competent Jurisdiction to be held in and for the Judicial District of Prince Albert, which will be on or about the fourth of September. He was lodged in the Provincial Gaol pending trial.

DOGS FOR SALE. The mother a registered St. Bernard crossed with a collie. Price \$10 and \$15 each. Write to

Pet. Kiefer, CUDWORTH.

WAKAW.—It is reported that the contract for the new G.T.P. depot at Wakaw has been awarded.

Mr. J.F. Johancsik is clearing his lot next to his hardware store with the intention of erecting a fine, large hardware store and warehouse. The new buildings when completed will be tile structures.

HUMBOLDT.—Mr. Nicholas Burton underwent an operation

again at St. El Monday of last past week then at the hospital —That Mue produce the v evidenced at t at the Humbo day evening, Mrs. Crerar. procured from Münster About seventy sent and a roasting the bonfire. —Humbol soon be grace ern fire-proof erected by L cheer and W immediately son's millina for the erect have been ful contractor fo E. Pike. The frontage of 5 110 ft., and largest and ings of its will be const tile, with a estimated cos building will expected bef —St. Augu was the scen on Tuesday when Miss daughter of Schaeffer, w to Mr. Richa farmer of t Rev. Father —Humbol bakery, whi few days by ing and W. py the bake Mrs. Brown on, when m ises can be large the b complete st —The fir fall was off Flory. Alt as heavy as wheat grad —The V O.M.I., Vic istrator of Albert, wa on Sunday LENOR is in full s farmers ar yields. —Hern man, is get for his wa prepared which is b made a de to haul foundation to be buil —The new F will be co fall if the the men, are offerin the R. R. to pay. —Mr. been here his sister last Wed Cincinna Glabus w in St. Pa compani peg, wh the train main obj ing to W chief er connecti this line been ass laid at l would b keep th —St here ev and wel often se

again at St. Elizabeth Hospital on Monday of last week. During the past week there were 13 operations at the hospital.

—That Muenster and district can produce the very finest corn was evidenced at the corn roast, given at the Humbolt beach on Wednesday evening, Aug. 27, by Mr. and Mrs. Crerar. Most of the corn was procured from Mr. John Stomp, of Muenster and was fully matured. About seventy-five people were present and a great time was had roasting the corn over the blazing bonfire.

—Humboldt's main street will soon be graced by a new and modern fire-proof garage, which will be erected by Messrs. E. D. LeLacheur and W. Greig on the site immediately south of Mrs. Anderson's millinery store. The plans for the erection of the building have been fully completed, and the contractor for the same is Mr. A. E. Pike. The building will have a frontage of 50ft. and a depth of 110 ft., and will be one of the largest and most up-to-date buildings of its kind in the west. It will be constructed of interlocking tile, with a brick front, and the estimated cost is \$15,000.00. The building will be completed, it is expected before winter.

—St. Augustine's Catholic church was the scene of a pretty wedding on Tuesday morning, August 26th, when Miss Hubertina Schaeffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schaeffer, was united in marriage to Mr. Richard Swirski, a young farmer of the Humboldt district. Rev. Father Benedict officiated.

—Humboldt is to have a new bakery, which will be opened in a few days by Messrs. Harvey Stirling and W. Morley. They will occupy the bakery building owned by Mrs. Brown, on Stanley Str. Later on, when more convenient premises can be procured, they will enlarge the business and put in a complete stock of confectionary.

—The first grain marketed this fall was off the farm of Mr. Philip Flory. Although the yield is not as heavy as he had expected, the wheat graded No. 2.

—The Very Rev. Father A. Jan O.M.I., Vicar General and Administrator of the diocese of Prince Albert, was a visitor in Humboldt on Sunday last.

LENORA LAKE.—Threshing is in full swing here now and the farmers are well satisfied with the yields.

—Herman Schmitz, our dray man, is getting a dray bottom ready for his wagon in order to be better prepared to haul all the freight which is being shipped here. He made a deal with an Elevator Co. to haul out the cement for the foundation of an elevator, which is to be built this fall.

—The latest news in regard to the new R. R. are, that the road will be completed, steel and all, this fall if the contractors can only keep the men, but it seems the farmers are offering more for threshing than the R. R. contractors are prepared to pay.

—Mr. Herman Bessler who has been here for the summer visiting his sister, Mrs. Anna Gerwing, left last Wednesday for his home in Cincinnati, O., together with Mr. Glabus who is on a visit to relatives in St. Paul. Father Bernard accompanied them as far as Winnipeg, where he saw them safe on the train towards the U. S.—The main object of Father Bernard going to Winnipeg was to see the chief engineer of the C. N. R. in connection with the completion of this line; he returned after having been assured that steel would be laid at least to Lenora Lake if it would be at all possible to get and keep the men to do the work.

—Strangers coming through here evenings are quite surprised, and well may they be, for it is not often seen that a town of this size

has electric light on the streets, which we can boast of here. But, yes, this is Lenora Lake.

—Lenora Lake has set the pace at their picnic, and the young ladies who were to play the first fiddle, played it admirably, waiting on tables. But the first fiddle was not all, and the women certainly gave the tune and did it so well that their husbands and in fact all Lake Lenore people may feel justly proud of them. —Corr.

WATSON.—The rate of taxation for the Sacred Heart Separate School has been lowered to 12 mills for the coming year.

—MILLINERY OPENING of Ladies' and Children's Fall and Winter Hats on Sept. 7th. A big variety of hats to choose from, for one week, from Sept. 7-15. On account of lack of room I cannot keep a large supply long on hand. Come and get your hats now, when you can choose what suits you best. Sale at my residence.

Mrs. Wilkes, Watson.

—The R. Municipality of Spalding at its last council meeting passed the following resolution which was moved by Counc. Hutchinson: "That we ask the C. P. R. to locate Spalding Townsite on Sec. 14 or 23 in 39-18 and that two sites be located between there and Watson on Sec. 22 or 27 in 38-18 and 22 or 27 in 37-18 and that copy of this resolution be telegraphed to Mr. Townsend, C. P. R. Townsite Agent at Calgary.

—Mrs. J. M. Sjolie died on Aug. 16th, aged 58 years 9 months. She resided at the home of her daughter Mrs. J. L. Herreid.

—Wheat averaged 28 bushels, and barley 36 bushels per acre on Mr. Wm. Smith's farm, south of town.

—Mr. Julius Foster hauled barley to the Co-operative elevator on Aug. 22nd. This was the first of the 1919 crop to reach the Watson elevators.

—Dr. Nicolle's two sons of Quill Lake, went to Moose Jaw to a boy's school and his daughter, Marguerite, to Regina convent.

—A car of pigs arrived here a few days ago, probably intended for the C. P. R. bridge. Grading started at Lanigan last week. Station grounds at Knutsons are occupying the attention of the surveyors.

ENGELFELD.—Mrs. (Dr.) H. J. Bieker of St. Brieux died suddenly of heart failure on her farm last Saturday. Burial will take place to-day (Wednesday) at Engelfeld. She is survived by a sorrowing husband and a number of children.

ST. GREGOR.—STRAYED on to my place, 13 head of cattle, 3 heifers and 10 steers, most of them one and two years old.

Carl Schmid, ST. GREGOR, Sask.

MUENSTER.—The Rev. Father Leo, Mr. Albert Hergott and family, Mr. W. F. Hargarten and son, Dr. Saucier, the Schwinghamers and Honatzi were on a visit here at the Abbey, last Sunday, and admired the beautiful paintings in St. Peter's Church. They did not find words to give expression to their admiration.

—Mr. John Dunajski received word that one of his brothers died in Poland some time ago.

—Threshing has started now in our district and wheat yields about 20 bushels per acre on the average, we are told.

—FOR SALE. On account of ill health I find it necessary to give up the implement business. So I will offer for sale all goods at cost price, such as wagons, wagon boxes, gang plows and sulky plows, shares etc. JOHN MAMER, Muenster, Sask.

—The Muenster school will re-open next Monday, Sept. 8th. The intention was to start on Sept. 2nd, but owing to the extensive work that was carried on during the summer to properly equip and com-

plete the building, classes can only begin next Monday. Parents should make it a point to send their children regularly to school from the very beginning and keep up the regularity to the end. Punctuality and regular attendance is the first requisite for efficiency and proficiency in education. Parents neglecting to send their children regularly to school are liable to prosecution by law. If we maintain that our parochial schools are in many respects superior to the common public school—and that justly so—we must try to keep up our record.

United States News

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congress succeeded in over-riding Pres. Wilson's veto of the bill repealing the daylight saving law. The daylight saving plan, which was adopted soon after the country entered the war, will go out of existence the last Sunday in October as a result of congressional action. The senate delivered the final knockout to the law on Aug. 20th, when it passed a repealer over the president's veto by a vote of 57 to 19. The house took the same action by a vote of 223 to 101.

—A bill to stop all immigration for two years and to deport all aliens who withdrew their first papers in order to escape military service during the war, was introduced Aug. 20th by Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee. After the end of the two year suspension period, aliens would be entitled to admission to the United States only under passport on their written declaration to become an American citizen. They would be required to register annually until citizenship was conferred. Fraudulent entry would be punishable by five years imprisonment and \$1000 fine to be followed by deportation.

—The first 100,000 of the recruits asked for the permanent regular army have volunteered. This number was reached in the week ended Aug. 9, and the rate of enlistment continues at over 4,000 a week. "It is an interesting fact that of the 100,000 recruits over 68,000 are re-enlistments," Secretary Baker said. "Of these, nearly 35,000 saw service in France."

—Active control of sugar prices was resumed by the government. Sugar should reach the consumer at approximately 11 cents a pound, it was announced, based on the ownership of the entire domestic and Cuban crop by the United States Sugar equalization board, which is selling to refiners at 7.28 cents a pound.

—Sale to France for \$400,000,000 of all United States expeditionary force property in that country, except that held for return to the United States and for the use of the troops remaining, is provided for in a contract signed with the French government, the war department was advised today by its special commission. Payment will be made in ten year gold bonds bearing interest at the rate of five percent from August 1, 1920.

—The foreign relations committee again amended the peace treaty by adopting Senator Fall's proposal to eliminate the United States from membership on the International commission to trace the boundary between Belgium and Germany. By a vote of nine to seven the committee struck out of article 35 of the treaty the words "and associated". This article creates a boundary commission of seven, five members of which are to be appointed by "the principal allied and associated powers." The elimination of the words "and associated" removes the United States, which are known as an "associate" and not an ally of the entente powers. All the Democratic mem-

bers voted against the amendment. The committee quickly adopted other Fall amendments of the same character by the same vote. While these amendments were being adopted, President Wilson summoned Senator Hitchcock, administration leader, to the White House for a conference. The committee also voted to give an hour to reports on India protesting against inclusion of that nation in the League of Nations. The committee's action was based on the ground that India's protest against being forced into the league was not heard at Paris.

CORNELL, N. Y. — Although the sun was shining brightly, Cornell was treated to the odd sight of a snow storm in August on Tuesday 26th. Light snow fell for five minutes, melting as rapidly as it struck the ground. It is the earliest snow fall ever recorded in this section.

PITTSBURG, Pa. — Rioting broke out here Monday of last week when the receivers of the Pittsburgh railway company began operating trolley cars for the first time since the carmen's strike began eleven days ago. Three cars, the only ones to leave the barns, were stoned and windows smashed. Rioters in auto trucks fired into crowds. One car was wrecked in a downtown street. A number of persons were injured and many arrests made.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich. — A jury awarded Henry Ford six cents damages against the Chicago Tribune for calling him an anarchist.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. — Six trainmen were killed and 14 passengers injured when a freight train collided head on with a passenger train at Grawn, several miles out of here. A steel baggage car probably averted a heavy loss of life.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — One man was killed, eight others shot, probably fatally, and scores of others were more or less seriously injured in riots of strikers Aug. 20 at the packing plant at Cudahy, near here. The fighting raged for more than an hour.

FARGO, N. Dak. — 11 men held up 75 harvest hands in the railroad yards at Oakes, and robbed them of \$1,300. According to a report the bandits were caught by the deputy sheriff, who organized a posse. A boy who observed the performance notified the sheriff.

MISSOULA, Mont. — On Aug. 21 reports reached forestry officials here from a score of camps near forest fires, that most of the fires in northern Idaho, eastern Washington and western Montana were out of control. Ashes were falling on the streets of Wallace and Missoula, and the smoke was so heavy that business was practically suspended. Some of the old forest fires which recently were placed within control lines, broke out anew and have caused damage to thousands of acres of timberland. Two deaths were caused and dozens of ranches were swept by the fires.

HELENA, Mont. — East Helena, a town of 2,700 inhabitants, lying 6 miles from here, was swept by fire Aug. 19. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. The business section and 18 residences were entirely destroyed.

SEATTLE, Wash. — Canadian silver, which is circulated in large quantities in Seattle and other sections of Washington, was being discounted 10% by all dealers, theatres and street car lines here on Aug. 29th, following an announcement that the banks intended to charge the discount in the future. Restaurants report that at least thirty per cent of their silver received is Canadian. The municipal street car line refused to accept Canadian silver at all.

—Reports from Bucharest say that the crop in Rumania is the

Watch This Space.

Remember that in trading at the Co-operative Store you are patronizing **Your Own Business.**

The following are some of the things we are doing to reduce the "COST OF LIVING":

We ship your live stock at the EXACT COST OF HANDLING. We do not raise the cost of handling by driving through the country, trying to induce you to sell when your stock is not ready for the market.

We sell all goods at the lowest possible price to you. Our methods of handling are VERY-ECONOMIC, thereby reducing the price to you.

We do not peddle our goods.

We enable you to get all goods not carried in stock by us at wholesale prices.

We will ship Live Stock again on Sept. 2nd.

The St. Gregor Grain Growers' Ass'n. Ltd.
E. A. Munkler, Mgr. ST. GREGOR, Sask.

largest in 20 years. The Germans are already offering 20,000 marks per carload of 20 tons of wheat.

—President Poincare, who has been visiting various cities in Alsace and Lorraine, returned to Paris.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Farm Team (1500-1600 lbs.) for sale, or will trade for lighter team or cattle.

K. P. STOLLENWERK, MUENSTER.

For Sale

On account of old age I intend to sell my property, a half a section, 2 miles from Fulda church and Post office. Good well and plenty of water in the pasture for cattle. Apply to

St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

A Sure Cure for the Sick are the wonderworking EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy.

Office and Residence: 308 Prospect Ave., S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 596. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT In the matter of the Estate of ARTHUR WARREN BRAGG, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, deceased, late of the Postal District of Annaham in the Province of Saskatchewan, are required to send in to Anna Margaret Bragg of the Postal District of Annaham in the Province of Saskatchewan aforesaid, the Administratrix of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919, their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars thereof and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.

ERNEST GARDNER Solicitor for the Administratrix of the Estate of Arthur Warren Bragg, Deceased.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT In the matter of the Estate of EMIL PAUL LACHMUTH, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth deceased late of the district of Annaham in the Province of Saskatchewan are required to send in to Paul Lachmuth of the Post Office of Annaham in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Administrator of the above Estate on or before the 10th day of October 1919 their claims against the said Estate together with full particulars of such claims and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them in respect of such claims or any part thereof duly verified by statutory Declaration.

DATED at the Town of Humboldt in the Province of Saskatchewan this 29th day of August 1919.

ERNEST GARDNER Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of Emil Paul Lachmuth Deceased.

For Sale 1/2 Section

not very far from Muenster and Humboldt. Price \$45.00 per acre.

Apply to Geo. Billesberger, Box 12, CUDWORTH, Sask.

CARMEL PICNIC

Sept. 7th, 1919.

EXCELLENT MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Come to Carmel on Sept. 7th Everybody is cordially invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

PARISH FEAST

at

Dead Moose Lake

Sept. 14th, 1919

Mass at 9 and 10:30 o'clock A. M.

All are cordially invited for the Dead Moose Lake Doings on September 14th.

DINNER AND SUPPER SERVED with accompanying Entertainments and Refreshments on the School Grounds.

Come and See and be Convinced.

THE COMMITTEE.

Things That Count.

Not what we have, but what we use. Not what we see, but what we choose— These are the things that mar or bless The sun of human happiness. The things nearby, not things afar. Not what they seem, but what they are— These are the things that make or break That give the heart its joy or ache. Not what seems fair, but what is true, Not what we dream, but the good we do— These are the things that shine like gems, Like stars in fortune's diadems. Not as we take, but as we give, Not as we pray, but as we live— These are the things that make for peace; Both now and after time shall cease.

False Success.

Most young people are eager to achieve what the world regards as success, that is, so possess a certain amount of money and live, to a certain degree, in ease and luxury. Some hope to reach this end by business speculation; others by the mere chance of birth or relationship, hoping to fall heirs to a rich legacy. Few think of thrift and hard work. In passing, it is to be said that this inordinate desire to become wealthy proceeds from a false notion of success or happiness, for, in the minds of most, material success is equivalent to happiness. However, everyday experience proves that possession of wealth does not go hand in hand with true happiness. The glamour of wealth, the love of money, has created false standards of success. In their pursuits of wealth and material happiness, men are prone to stifle the voice of their conscience. They frequently resort to get-rich-quick schemes, defalcations, breaches of trust, embezzlement, etc. Far from reaching the desired goal, the mad race for the Almighty Dollar often ends in bank failures, business reverses, bankruptcy — and sometimes suicide. No duty seems more pressing than to cry out aloud against this false idea of success which is undermining the moral standards and the outlook into life of our young people. The material things of life cannot survive the gnawing tooth of time. Clearly they are not an end in themselves, but a means to an end. Development of personality and character is man's real life task. Insofar as material things are conducive to such a development they are good; insofar as they retard or divert the proper development of self, they are objectionable. As the Scriptures tell us "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all other things will be added unto you."

For Stage-Struck Girls.

Vanity makes lots of girls stage-struck. They think of the hundreds of thousands of admiring eyes of men that will be fixed upon them as they sweep across the stage as they throw up their chins so, as they turn their bare shoulders so, as they lift their arms so. The sole and mordant wish of too many who adopt the career is to be envied and admired. Art doesn't count. Maybe, they are right. Art too often comes with wrinkles. The stage-stricken maid does not realize that it takes rare talent or great luck—too often it takes something else, something that cannot be re-purchased—to be anything beyond a struggling laborer in the theatrical world. Thousands spend their lives in pinched mediocrity;

for it is harder than any other work a woman can do, unless she can be better than ordinary.

Poor girl, she does not know the ignominy and insult that will be thrust upon her. She does not know that there will be nights when she will go back to her room and cry her eyes out at the base proposals that are made to her? Where is the theatre magic that she thought to walk in, gathering glances of genuine admiration? Later on, she finds that even if she had accepted insidious invitations, had dried her eyes and gone to "dinners," it would have done her no good.

It is the glamor of the stage as seen from the "front" that attracts many of our girls. The chorus fascinates numbers of our Catholic girls, who are naturally equipped for the work by reason of the excellent musical tuition they receive from the nuns in our convents. Of course, they do not mean to stay in the chorus—who does?—they have ambition "to burn," and at the outset they are buoyed up with enthusiasm and hope. Disillusionment comes all too quickly. Many a girl whose voice had won her distinction while she was yet at school and in the years immediately following, when she had occasionally appeared on the concert platform, had been submerged in the chorus of some musical comedy company. Indeed, the chorus has nipped more than one promising career on the concert platform in the bud.

"The chorus girl!" What a lot of meaning these three words contain—expensive suppers, handsome gowns and a life of idleness—all this, and more besides does the imaginative outsider consider a part of this happy creature's existence. Nor is the public to blame for this erroneous idea, naturally based on the girls it sees on the stage or reads of in the newspapers, for, like the profession in general, the chorus shows only its bright side to the public. In all the vast volume of literature dealing with the stage, this same bright side is invariably depicted.

How amusing it is to a person familiar with the stage to note the pictures drawn by newspapers and magazines of the chorus dressing room. Invariably they have it a commodious, finely appointed affair, likely to inspire envy in the stage-struck girl's heart. The real room, the one found in nearly every theatre, is very different from this ideal of the press. Usually situated up three or four flights of steep, dusty stairs, or else in the damp unhealthy cellar, it is anything but attractive or convenient.

The writer of these lines has never been accused of being a prude. He knows the stage, numbers many of his friends amongst members of the theatrical profession, and fully realizes that many good and noble women thread the boards. But there is no denying that the morality of the stage taken as a whole is not high, and though the individuals among whom the stage-struck girl is thrown at the beginning may be free from any actual taint, she is bound to meet black sheep ere long. Most people have heard of "theatrical marriages." Is it desirable that an innocent girl should begin her life amongst people whose excuse only too frequently is "artistic temperament," and who talk lightly of their friends' infidelities?

It would be unjust to say that there are no good men and women on the stage, but there is no blinking the fact that unless a woman be very strong minded the chances are against her coming out scathless from the temptations with which the profession is saturated.

We recently read of the marriage of a convent trained Catholic (?) actress to a minister's son, the ceremony being performed by the groom's father. Splendid type of Catholic. Isn't she? Not long ago

we saw the remains of a woman who once was a star on Broadway, buried in a little Catholic graveyard out on Long Island. This actress, who was the daughter of good Irish Catholic parents and who about twenty years ago was "the toast of Broadway," was lowered into her grave, attended with but a few mourners. She had been married outside the Church, had been divorced, but towards the end of her life, when the fickle public had almost entirely forgotten her name, she came back to the faith of her parents, and now sleeps her last sleep far from the "Great White Way."

Actresses themselves are the first to admit that the temptations of the stage are excessive. Few of them are willing to let their own daughters follow in their footsteps. In the course of an interview, Gertrude Coghlan, a talented actress who made her first appearance as leading woman in her father's company, said: "Acting is a good profession for the right woman, and if I had to choose my life over again I would do much as I have done. But for my daughter—if I had one—I would prefer a domestic life far away from the theatre, with its temptations, its heartbreaks and its eternal slavery, regardless of whatever financial reward it might bring."

In the theatrical profession many are called but few are chosen, and for everyone who succeeds thousands fail. We only hear of the successes. Yet the road to success is strewn with dead hopes and wrecked lives.

The average girl who enters the chorus usually remains there. Look at any of our choruses, and you will see that the majority of girls who, filled with enthusiasm, began the work years ago, are today in exactly the same position as when they started. No! not exactly the same. They have been shifted from the front row to the rear as their good looks failed, for beauty is their stock-in-trade, and when it goes their career in the chorus is ended.

And what is the end? Yes, stage-struck girl, if you think you have a "personality," if you think you are "ambitious," "talented," or "magnetic," then marry the boy who comes round to your house four times a week and all day Sunday and learn how to cook: It is better to look back at forty and say, "I know I would have made an excellent actress," than to look back at forty upon a career-after-admiration which has turned out to be a career-after-wormwood.

You Are Invited

to come in and see us in our new Store and office premises in the old Vulcanizing shop half way between Post Office and Bruser's Store. It doesn't matter whether you intend to use or do use Electric Light and Power on your Farm; you will be interested to hear how much Money, time, labour and Trouble you can save by installing a Light Plant on your Farm or in your Residence. Furthermore, we like to think of our office as an information bureau for all questions arising about the use of electric appliances and apparatus, cost of installation and repairs and maintenance of existing Light Systems. Come in and make use of it.

We sell the "Phelps" Light Plant, just the size for your Farm, twice the size of the best known other plants, and comparatively half the price. Ask us about it when next in Town.

Humboldt's Electrical Shop

Land and Farms!

I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment.

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MUENSTER, SASK.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

—Home is a comfortable and necessary retreat and shelter for us in advanced age. If we do not plant it while young, it will give us no shade when we grow old.

—Of course prohibitionists and others will find more crime in "the good old pipe of grandpa" than in the worst burlesque show. Naturally they cannot measure in gallons, like they can whiskey,—the immorality, sin, and crime caused by prurient stage presentations, movies, and pictures; these materialistic reformers are putting sin and virtue into the scale, calculating exactly how much of each is found in the human heart.

—The catechism is the best law book, the best book of morals. It is a beautiful book, instructing alike the child and the grown man, the ignorant and the learned.

—Take this book then, again from time to time, read it attentively and reflect on the meaning of the questions and answers.

—Any man observing the law of the catechism will never get into conflict with any just law of any government.

—If an apple a day does not actually keep the doctor away, it at least does its share in helping to keep the system in good condition.

—Some men are like hens that eat the family grain but lay eggs for the neighbors.

—Duty, though set about by thorns, may still be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and like Aaron's wand, it changes to a snake.

—Intellectual culture does not of itself beget character. It may only serve as the Burglar's flashlight. It often makes man more of an animal than the animal itself; more of a beast than the beast itself.

—Love work; hate idleness. Avoid, as you would a venomous snake, impurity, lying, strong drink, bad company. Cultivate a love of study, improvement of mind, the company of the pure, the honest, the noble of soul. Esteem and ever seek the beautiful, the good, the true.

—The mind which does not wholly sink under misfortune, rises above it more lofty than before.

—Before selecting the seed be sure of your soil.

—The milk of human kindness is not run through a cream separator.

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD.

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For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage. That's right! Why go elsewhere, when you can buy all you need right here at the cheapest prices? We have Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco etc. Best service always guaranteed.

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I WELD cast iron or any kind of metal by Oxygen - Acetylene - Process. No job too big — none too small All work guaranteed and done promptly. Telephone in Shop.

Vol. 16 The Gen... The follow... of August 4... many impor... forward in t... not be gener... it would be... our readers. To the Editor Sir:—Lon... commenced... possible, the... made efforts... the Canadian... of Canada, to... nationalities... to this Domi... steamship co... millions of dol... these people... has been stat... and settlers, r... man national... from German... parts of Russi... very best and... the authoritie... these people... That this o... come was not... German settle... the West strik... body ever h... the fact that... fellow-citizen... good. While they... have, therefo... part of the m... the same be s... English-speak... What have... the arrival of... Canada? Tru... them land an... played on var... that they ha... done nothing... to Canadian o... ish ideals. Unscrupulous... hesitated in co... people knew... tion machinat... or a ten dolla... a bottle of w... in order to g... goes without... the majority... own opinions... citizenship v... told of the la... But all th... these people... perous, from... tant part in... vast area to... vided and fr... eral, a part... ferior to none... Then the t... And it must... German-speak... at least by fr... of them—ha... ever individ... may have be... of the great... reproach. T... were with t... where in mo... relatives, is... with commo... ness admit... good and de... their countr... otherwise... counsel. Th... the soil an... others assist... dustries need... others again... and their l... country, an... But while... faith, the... did likewise... man nation... daries of Can... he was natu... was, techni... citizen of th... molested in... complied wit... tions laid d... and made... war, and

The German-Speaking Canadians.

The following letter was clipped from the Winnipeg Evening Tribune of August 4, 1919, and as there are many important questions brought forward in that letter, which might not be generally known, we thought it would be of interest to some of our readers.

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

Sir:—Long before the great war commenced or was even thought possible, the Dominion Government made efforts, in order to develop the Canadian West and other parts of Canada, to induce people of all nationalities in Europe to emigrate to this Dominion. Agents and steamship companies were paid millions of dollars as bonuses for these people. Time and again it has been stated that immigrants and settlers, respectively, of German nationality—that is Germans from Germany, Austria and some parts of Russia—were among the very best and most desirable, and the authorities always welcomed these people.

That this opinion and this welcome was not misplaced, the large German settlements in Ontario and the West strikingly prove, and nobody ever hesitated to recognize the fact that our German-speaking fellow-citizens have certainly made good.

While they, one the one hand, have, therefore, carried out their part of the mutual agreement, can the same be said in favor of their English-speaking fellow-citizens? What have the latter done after the arrival of these people here in Canada? True, they have given them land and they have them employed on various jobs, but beyond that they have not gone. They do nothing to educate them up to Canadian citizenship or to British ideals. On the contrary, many unscrupulous politicians have not hesitated in corrupting them. These people knew nothing of such election machinations as slipping a five or a ten dollar bill, or in many cases a bottle of whisky into their hands in order to get their vote, and it goes without saying that probably the majority of them formed their own opinions about the ideals of citizenship whenever they were told of the latter.

But all this has not prevented these people from becoming prosperous, from taking a very important part in the development of the vast area to which they were invited and from becoming, in general, a part of the community inferior to none and superior to many.

Then the Great War broke out. And it must be admitted that our German-speaking fellow-citizens—at least by far the greater majority of them—have kept faith. Whatever individual open antagonism may have been shown, the behavior of the great bulk has been beyond reproach. That their sentiments were with the land of their birth, where in most cases they have near relatives, is natural, and any man with common sense must in fairness admit that they would not be good and desirable citizens of this their country of adoption if it were otherwise. But they kept their counsel. They continued to till the soil and produce foodstuffs; others assisted in the various industries necessary to help the allies; others again offered their services and their lives to their adopted country, and so forth.

But while they themselves kept faith, the Canadian Government did likewise. No person of German nationality within the boundaries of Canada, no matter whether he was naturalized or whether he was, technically speaking, still a citizen of the land of his birth, was molested in any way so long as he complied with the rules and regulations laid down by the government and made necessary in times of war, and so long as he did not

make himself obnoxious in any way. The "War Time Election Act" is being used by some politicians as an accusation of unjust treatment. But the German-speaking Canadians, the people most concerned, do not complain, because that Act in return gave them privileges much more valuable than their votes.

For four years our foreign-born element was permitted, under censorship, to publish their newspapers in their own language, and there can be no doubt that they appreciated that fact. Some months prior to the conclusion of an armistice which meant the cessation of hostilities and an eventual peace, the Dominion Government acceded to the demands made by the War Veterans and prohibited the further publication of newspapers in enemy languages. Some modifications have been made since with reference to this measure, but the papers in the German language are still under the ban, in spite of the fact that it has been frequently stated that it was not a fight against the German language or even against the German people, but merely a fight against German autocracy and militarism. And were does the consistency of such a measure come in, when the Dominion Government themselves have tens and thousands of pamphlets in the German language printed and distributed among these people during the Victory Loan and now in the War Savings Stamps Campaign? When German-American papers are allowed into the country and delivered by a Government agency, the postal authorities?

These papers were the only means by which laws and regulations of the authorities have been interpreted to hundreds of thousands of our German-speaking population, most of their first generation being unable to correctly understand the intricacies and all the fine points of the English language.

Is this fair? Is this just? Is this British? These people have not forced their presence upon this country; they have been invited and persuaded to come, fully trusting that the promise of true liberty would be kept under any circumstances, unless they themselves abuse such liberty and forego the right to be treated according to the principles of the British constitutions. Are these people to be punished for not complying with the laws and regulations of this country when they are unable to correctly interpret them?

Serious as the question just mentioned is, there is one still more serious, and that is the demand of the wholesale deportation of the alien enemies in our midst, which by most people, is understood to mean, all of them, including those in possession of their naturalization papers. It is high time that the Dominion Government or the Dominion Parliament, respectively, express themselves definitely on this point. These demands and the uncertainty caused by them have already been the cause of uncalculable harm from a business point of view. These people do not know where they stand or what is going to happen. They are naturally afraid to invest any of their savings or to go into any enterprise that might be of more or less benefit not only to themselves, but to the whole community in which they live. The returned soldiers must be provided for, of course, the very best thing is just about good enough for them. The alien is now being reproached for having lived on the fat of the land during the war, but what about the cry: "Keep the home-fires burning?" What about the fact that Canada would not have been in a position to supply the Allies with those enormous quantities of food, if the alien had not assisted materially in producing it? Six months ago any man who did not work was punished for loafing.

Is an alien now to be punished because he works?

Hundreds of young Canadians of German nationality have offered their services and their lives to the country. What answer will their fellow-citizens of other nationalities have for them when they, on their return, find the only language suppressed that their parents understand? When they hear of the cry that all of them are to be deported? Has British tolerance, British fair play and the old British motto, never to kick a man when he is down, have all these principles died out? Is christianity itself a

failure which teaches good will to all men?

The German-speaking population of Canada have had no part in bringing about this war. They have deplored it no less and probably more than many others.

If it is not considered desirable at present that the German-Canadian papers should be printed wholly in German, why not allow them the privilege of being printed half in English and half in German, in parallel columns?

Thanking you for the privilege of inserting this in your paper,

I am,

A RETURNED OFFICER.

Mortality Estimated at 20,000,000, With Over 7,000,000 Soldiers.

(Contributions by the 16 Nations Actually Mobilized.)

According to the most authoritative or official statistics, the deaths directly due to the war or indirectly inflicted by it number between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000, over 7,000,000 of which were military and over 10,000,000 civilian.

Of the civilian deaths, over 100,000 were directly caused and nearly 10,000,000 indirectly caused by it. In the first category of civilian deaths there were the 292 Americans and the 20,620 British subjects killed at sea, 1,270 British victims of air raids, 30,000 Belgian and 40,000 French victims of the German invasion, and 7,500 neutral victims of the U-boat. The second category includes 1,085,441 Serbs dead through starvation or disease, 4,000,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia, beyond the normal figure, and the 4,000,000 Armenian, Syrian, Greek and Jewish victims of the Turk.

The following table of military casualties, based on the official reports, have been brought up to date as far as possible:

Nation.	Mobilized.	Dead.	Wounded.	Prisoners or Missing.	Total Casualties.
United States—					
Army	3,665,000	65,071	189,970	14,306	269,347
Navy	529,504	1,142			1,142
Marine Corps	78,071	1,609	2,513	57	4,179
British Empire—					
Un. Kingdom	5,397,061	515,890	1,660,343	338,305	2,438,179
Canada, &c.	552,601	60,383	155,799	4,000	220,182
Australia, &c.	336,000	54,431	156,000	3,401	290,191
*India	1,215,338	28,000	60,000	13,439	101,439
**R. Navy (incl. U.K.)	33,361	5,183		1,222	39,766
France	7,500,000	1,385,300	2,675,000	446,800	4,506,600
Italy	5,500,000	460,000	947,000	1,393,000	2,800,000
Belgium	267,000	20,000	60,000	10,000	90,000
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210
Rumania	750,000	200,000	120,000	80,000	400,000
Serbia	707,334	322,000	23,000	100,000	450,000
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000
Greece	230,000	15,000	40,000	45,000	100,000
Portugal	100,000	4,000	15,000	200	19,200
Total	39,676,864	4,869,487	11,075,715	4,956,233	20,901,435

CENTRAL POWERS

Germany	11,000,000	1,611,104	3,683,143	722,522	6,066,769
Austr.-Hung.	6,500,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,211,000	5,211,000
Bulgaria	400,000	101,224	152,399	10,825	264,448
Turkey	1,600,000	300,000	570,000	130,000	1,000,000
Total	19,500,000	2,812,328	7,605,542	2,074,347	12,492,217

Grand Total 59,176,864 7,681,815 18,681,257 7,030,580 33,393,652

*These figures include both Indian and British-Indian, the former being mobilized to 953,374.

**To the British naval losses should be added those of the British merchant marine—killed, 14,661; captured, 3,295.

The foregoing data have been supplemented as follows:

Jan. 21—French "effectives" at various periods in the war are officially stated to have been 3,872 on Aug. 15, 1914, increasing to approximately 5,000,000 by February, 1915, and remaining at nearly 5,200,000 from January, 1916, to the end of the war.

Feb. 11—French official statistics show that the civilian population decreased 750,000 during the war, besides 1,400,000 deaths among soldiers.

March 9—Revised French official figures place total French dead at 1,600,000, of whom 300,000 were colonials.

May 17—A new official German estimate of war losses gives 2,050,000 dead, 4,207,000 wounded, and 616,000 prisoners.

June 17—American Army general staff announces 515 casualties in Russia, with the strenght of 3,073 at Archangel and 8,460 at Vladivostok.

Aug. 4—According to statistics published by the Secolo of Milan, Italy, during 1918, had 800,000 deaths caused by grip, averaging 60 percent more than the deaths caused by the whole war. The same paper estimates the deaths by grip throughout the world were double the deaths caused by the war.

British War Cabinet Report.

The just published report of the war cabinet for 1918 summarizes as follows the empire's war report:

The strength of the regular army reserve and territorial forces on the 4th of August, 1914, was 233,514. England has since recruited 4,006,158 men. With the other enlistments in the United Kingdom and Canada, the total white enlistments in the whole empire were 7,130,280. The figures of enlistment for races other than white, including over 1,250,000 from India, were 1,524,187, giving a grand total of all the empire of 8,654,467. In addition to these, Chinese and other labor units were raised for service in Saloniki, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

The following were the total casualties of the British Empire to the end of 1918:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Officers	38,264	92,412	11,958
Other Ranks	628,569	1,948,378	342,610

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MUENSTER, SASK.

DATE	1919		1918		1917	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1. June	65	30	67	41	62	40
2. "	64	31	60	35	60	28
3. "	67	50	60	35	67	33
4. "	74	30	69	34	70	33
5. "	80	42	62	45	70	40
6. "	87	53	69	29	77	47
7. "	74	40	77	48	80	45
8. "	75	38	76	45	77	42
9. "	71	50	81	47	74	51
10. "	75	45	90	58	68	45
11. "	76		87	49	47	40
12. "	70		80	47	44	35
13. "	75		76	53	60	32
14. "			93	55	69	30
15. "			63	54	79	45
16. "			73	35	80	42
17. "	82	60	76	55	80	57
18. "	80	53	79	51	69	40
19. "	85	56	86	54	68	45
20. "	85	53	70	57	54	45
21. "	85	64	69	47	66	33
22. "	86	53	88	53	54	41
23. "	92	50	84	49	63	47
24. "	85	54	69	52	65	36
25. "	73	49	70	53	65	47
26. "	75	50	72	45	64	47
27. "	83	52	62	48	74	42
28. "	79	56	61	46	76	36
29. "	83	57	66	45	74	53
30. "	78	53	74	42	68	49

Remarks for the Month of June 1919.

This being an exceptionally warm summer, it may be of interest to our readers to receive what we have registered for the month of June, 1919, though but a late and partial report.

Highest temperature: 92 (on June 23); lowest temperature: 30 (on June 4). Average temperature: Highest —, lowest —, Rain 4.45 in.

The highest average temperature during the Month of June 1918 was 90, the lowest 29.

Because of the temporary defect of minimum thermometer, the minimum temperature of June 11, 12, and 13th were not registered. On account of other manifold attentions occasioned by the death of the late Abbot Bruno, the weather conditions of June 14, 15, and 16th were not noted.

Banque d'Hochelaga

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If is If and But is But

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St. PETERS BOTE, MUENSTER, SASK.

CORRESPONDENCES.

The diocesan Council of the diocese of Prince Albert, of which the late and dearly beloved Abbot Bruno was a member sent the following communication to Father Prior Peter:

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., Aug. 28, 1919.

Very Reverend Father Prior, O.S.B., St. Peter's Abbey, Münster, Sask.

Very Reverend and Dear Father: As secretary of the diocesan Council I am instructed to communicate to you the following resolution passed in the meeting of the aforesaid Council this 28th day of August, 1919:

"The members of the diocesan council make use of the first occasion that they are assembled since the death of the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno, to present to you as well as to all the Rev. Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey, their most sincere condolence and that of the entire clergy of the diocese. We were able to appreciate the eminent qualities of the regretted deceased, and we feel so much the more how great a loss St. Peter's Abbey and the entire diocese of Prince Albert has experienced."

I am pleased to add that a most solemn Requiem Mass for the late Abbot Bruno was celebrated this same day by the Very Rev. Administrator with the clergy of Prince Albert and all the secular priests of the diocese in attendance.

I beg to remain, Very Rev. Father, very sincerely yours in Xto. Rev. P. Nicolet, Secretary of the Diocesan Council.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Threshing is now general throughout the province according to reports received by the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan during the week ending Aug. 23rd. In the southeastern district, reports show that threshing was general by the 25th. The yield of wheat in the northern part of the district will run from fifteen to twenty bushels while in the south estimates run from five to fifteen. Oats and flax will be better in many places than expected. Regina-Weyburn district reports show threshing general this week, slight shortage of labourers. Weather very dry and water scarce. In the East-central district threshing is well advanced and the weather ideal. Estimates of the yield show wheat averaging 17 to 30 bushels. Oat cutting well under way and yields will be good. Slight damage from rust. Remainder of province to the north reports show cutting practically finished and threshing having started last week.

—Chas. E. Allison, mechanic for the Western Flyers Ltd., was killed about 4.30 o'clock, A. M., on Aug. 25, and Captain Lane, one of the pilots of the company, was seriously injured, when their plane, a new Curtiss, crashed to the ground about 2 1/2 miles south on Albert street. This is the first airplane accident in the province wherein a life toll was taken.

SASKATOON.—According to a telegram received by His Worship Mayor MacMillan, Their Excellencies The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will visit Saskatoon on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

—A recurrence of the "flu" in Saskatoon this winter is practically inevitable, according to the medical authorities of the city, and plans are being laid to combat it. It is not anticipated that the cases will be nearly so numerous as they were last winter and the death rate will probably be much lower. The history of the disease shows, said Dr.

Arthur Wilson, M.H.O., to The Star, that there is a certain amount of immunity following every outbreak. The fact that the medical authorities are also on the lookout for a recurrence of the "flu" will give them a chance to strike before it has fastened itself upon the community.

KAMSACK.—Simeon Kahatoff, a well-to-do Doukhobor farmer, living about four miles west of Kamsack, shot his wife with a shotgun and then turned the weapon on himself, shooting himself behind the left ear, dying instantly. His wife has a possible chance of recovering, although she was shot through the abdomen. The trouble is attributed to the fact that Simeon had sold his farm to a neighbor by the name of Alex. Belovanoff, for \$9,459, and had words with his wife about the sale, she evidently being opposed to the transaction. This apparently was not the only cause of the tragedy, however, for the day before, while in town, he called at the bank and spoke about getting his papers all fixed up and making his will, etc., saying that he wanted his three boys each to get a third of his estate. When asked what he would leave to his wife he replied that she would not count in the deal at all.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—An announcement made at the law courts states that there are over 1,100 divorce applications filed for hearing when the court of king's bench opens for the fall sittings, Sept. 15. Six judges will be occupied hearing the cases. In the majority of cases the divorce applications are being made by soldiers who have returned to find that their wives have been unfaithful. The cost of obtaining a divorce is from \$200 up, according to lawyers. (To what causes is this sordid condition of things attributable? To the public schools in which there is no place or time for a thorough religious training.—EDITOR.)

THE PAS.—Details of the gold discovery made at Copper Lake by J. P. Gordon show that he uncovered a vein six feet wide with a four-inch streak of quartz and gold with a determined volume of fifty percent. Gold samples have arrived here containing wire leaf and nugget gold and in one sample the wire gold was holding the quartz together. Commissioner Wallace has issued a statement saying that no similar rich discovery has ever come under his notice. Gordon says that he sunk a test pit three feet down and the yellow metal was seen down the inside of one wall and freely upon the bottom. The formation surrounding the discovery is a granite schist located in a small basin of Copper Lake. A rush of prospectors and mining men has taken place and the town is emptied of every available man.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Over \$23,000,000 have been loaned by the settlement board to returned soldiers up to July 30: There were 7,394 individual loans approved by the board and 1,323 were refused. More than 1,000 loans are pending. The agricultural branch reports that 21,400 applications for the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act had been approved by the board up to Aug. 9th.

ALEXANDRIA.—The name of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was placed in nomination at the Liberal convention to select a candidate to contest the by-election in the constituency of Glengarry and Stormont, but after a letter from Mr. King had been read it was decided that the matter be left for future consideration. In his letter, Mr. King stated that, as the platform adopted at the recent Liberal convention was in a great many respects similar to the platform of the United Farmers, he did not feel that the best interests would be

served by having a candidate from each of these organizations opposing one another. If he accepted any nomination, Mr. King stated, he would not wish to be opposed to a United Farmer Candidate.

Foreign News

BERLIN, Germany.—A new Zeppelin airship on its maiden trip from Friedrichshafen to Berlin covered the 700 kilometres (about 435 miles) in a little more than 6 hours. The aircraft, which is named Bodensee, attained a maximum speed of 120 km. (a little more than 74 1/2 miles) an hour. The builders of the new type of machine have discarded the familiar cigar shape of the old Zeppelin and adopted a conical outlined exterior. The "Bodensee" is 120 metres long and accommodates 35 passengers. It is equipped with wireless and has a spacious passenger cabin. The passengers are able to obtain hot and cold running water. The aircraft is to go into a daily service. It was built since the armistice was signed.

—The helplessness of Germany as a naval power is demonstrated by a survey of the official records of the vessels lost during the hostilities and under the terms of the armistice and the treaty of Versailles. The resume shows a total loss of 690 vessels, including 249 submarines, the exact number sunk by the allies being placed at 178. The loss of life in connection with these vessels shows a total of 18,854 officers and men. Vessels turned over to the English, most of which later were sunk by their crews, included 11 battleships, 8 small cruisers, 42 destroyers and 50 torpedo boats. All the remnant of the former fleet left in the hands of Germany is to be disarmed, except 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats; and that is to be the maximum of Germany's naval strength.

—Five million Germans have filed with the central bureau of immigration and its 64 sub-stations applications for permission to leave the country. The majority of the intending emigrants are turning their eyes towards South America. A large number also have indicated their desire to settle in Palestine.

—The Vorwaerts announces the composition of the new Imperial council as follows: Prussia, 25 votes, Bavaria, 7; Saxony, 5; Baden, 3; Wuerttemberg, 3; all other states 1, while the Reuss principalities, coupled, receive one vote.

—The National Liberals are booming Field Marshal von Hindenburg for the presidency in the first election to be held under the new constitution. The directorate of the party urges the obliteration of party lines in the initial election for president of the new republic and calls on the voters to rally around the man whose name has been an epitome of faithful service to the country in war, in victory and in the hour of need.

ESSEN, Germany.—A commission of experts appointed by the German bureau of labor to investigate economic conditions and working hours in the coal fields, has completed its examinations of the Renish district. Peter Kloeckner, one of the leading Renish industrialists, informed the commission at the hearing held in this city that the nation was facing an economic catastrophe. He said that, even if the entente's levy of 40,000,000 tons of coal was reduced one half, Germany was heading towards ruin, as the country cannot spare 20,000,000 tons annually. If the entente powers force this provision, he says, we must extinguish our blast furnaces, which is tantamount to cessation of all production. What little coal there would be left is would barely suffice to operate railroads and lighting

plants. Herr Kloeckner opposes a further reduction in working hours and disputes the assertion that a miner can produce as much coal in 5 1/2 hours as in 7. He believes the reduction in working time in all industrial lines has proven destructive to the nation's economic revival and with the abolition of piece work has greatly curtailed the output in all branches of industry.

BELGRADE, Serbia.—The war has made Serbia a country of orphans. There are 200,000 persons who lost both their parents and 300,000 more who lost one parent, according to statistics compiled by Red Cross workers from records in the Serbian educational department. Some towns of 10,000 inhabitants have between 2,000 and 3,000 orphans. The occupation of Serbia for three years by the enemy and the subsequent deportations, combined with the great retreat in 1915, which carried half a million children in his wake, separated numberless children from their parents.

PARIS, France.—At the present time France has nearly two million men under arms, but the demobilization plans call for the discharge of all but 600,000 before November 1. Germany now has about 400,000 men in her volunteer armies. This number must be reduced to 200,000 during the next few months. On March 21, 1920, Germany will have to have demobilized all but a permanent standing force of 100,000 men. France will on that date still have 600,000 men mobilized, or a superiority of 6 to 1, besides the occupation forces of the United States, England and Belgium.

—Deputy Andre Lefevre introduced in the chamber of deputies a bill authorizing the issue of a lottery loan of sixty billion francs without interest. This loan will take the form of bonds, to be reimbursed at par by drawings every six months over a period of 20 years. In addition to par drawings

there will be prize drawings, and every day for two years one number will be drawn, which will carry a prize of 1,250,000 francs; and each week two numbers entitling the holders to 500,000 francs each and ten numbers worth 100,000 each. After two years the grand prizes will be drawn for each week instead of each day.

UTRECHT, Holland.—Former Emperor William, who has been living at Amerongen since his arrival in Holland, has purchased the estate and house of Doorn from Baroness De Beaufort. It is in the village of Doorn, about 5 miles north of Amerongen in the direction of Utrecht.

LONDON, England.—Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service and reconstruction, speaking on government economy, announced that a special committee has been formed for that purpose and that the premier was throwing himself into the work of cutting down expenditure. Sir Auckland argued that it was useless to rely on the United States to pull the British people through their difficulties. The U. S. had their own trade difficulties.

—The following figures show the expensiveness of the Yorkshire Miners' strike: Damages to mines \$10,000,000; coal lost to industry \$15,000,000; losses to kindred industries \$12,500,000; the strike fund of the miners, amounting to \$1,400,000 was exhausted with the end of the 4th week's strike benefits. This fund, it was stated, had taken some 25 years to accumulate.

—Three silver fox skins for which \$2,500 has been refused in London, were obtained in Archangel for six bottles of whiskey by a British officer who has just returned from northern Russia. Another officer traded a case of champagne for a diamond necklace said to be worth thousands of dollars. Returned soldiers say any possession a native has may be ob-

tained with intoxicants. The hunter who parted with his foxskins had little pleasure out of the whiskey, however. Immediately on obtaining it he went into a room and drank it all. He was found in a serious condition and required hospital treatment to save his life.

PRETORIA, South Africa.—Gen. Louis Botha, premier and minister of agriculture of the Union of South Africa, died suddenly early in the morning of Aug. 28, following an attack of influenza. Louis Botha was born at Greytown, Natal, in 1863 and was a member of the first Volksraad of Transvaal in which he represented the district of Vryheid. At the beginning of the Boer war in 1898 he was Veldt Cornet for that district. Joining the Boer forces in Northern Natal, he soon rose to high command. He was in charge of the Boer forces at the battle of Colenso and Spion Kop and following the death of Gen. P. J. Joubert, he was made commander-in-chief of the Transvaal Boers. After the fall of Pretoria he re-organized the Boers with a view to prolonged guerilla warfare, his forces offering steady resistance to the British up till late in 1901. Following the peace negotiations between the Boer and the British Gen. Botha took a leading role in the period of reconstruction. After the grant of self-government to the Transvaal in 1907, Gen. Botha was called upon to form a government. At the outbreak of the great war in 1914, Gen. Botha took command of the Union forces in South-West Africa, achieving a complete success and compelling the German troops in that region to surrender. With Gen. Jan Chr. Smuts, Gen. Botha signed the peace treaty on behalf of the Union of South Africa on June 28 last. He arrived at Cape Town from Europe on July 28.

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